

Democratic Union State Ticket.

Election Tuesday, October 14.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATSON,
Of Marion County.

FOR ADDITION OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
Of Decatur County.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR,
Of Floyd County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.
2d " JAMES A. CRAVENS.
3d " HENRY W. HARRINGTON.
4th " WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.
5th " EDWARD JOHNSON.
6th " ALEXANDER B. CONDUITT.
7th " DANIEL W. VOORHEES.
8th " JOHN PETTIT.
9th " DAVID TURPIN.
10th " JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
11th " JAMES F. McDOWELL.

Kentucky.

Look out for a fight in Kentucky to-day, to-morrow, the next day, or some day thereafter. BULL is after BRAGG.

O. K.

An army correspondent writes from Washington: "I can't tell you now where I go—it would be contraband. All right on the Potomac."

"Vote the Union Ticket."

One of the rebel Generals, upon paroling some of the Union soldiers in Kentucky, told them to "go home and vote the Republican ticket." Why? Inquired one of the paroled soldiers. In reply the rebel officer stated that the only hope the South had for securing its independence was in the Republican party maintaining its control of the Federal Government. His idea was this: Under certain contingencies the Republicans would consent to a separation of the States. They would be willing to let the rebel States "go," if they could not succeed in subjugating them and freeing their slaves. On the other hand, all the Democratic Conventions in the Northern States had taken decided and strong ground against the dissolution of the Union under any circumstances, and it would be unduly to a restoration of the Union. For these reasons the rebels desire the supremacy of the Republican party in the Government, and they influenced the rebel General to advise the paroled Union soldiers to vote the "Union ticket."

Gov. Andrew, of Mass., said in New York the other day that the Government should not have a man from his State until a change in the command of the army was effected. So says the Boston Courier.

Is not that treason of the rank and kind? It is stated upon the streets, but we will not vouch for its correctness, that Gov. Morriss has said that no soldier should leave Indiana unless some demands he has made upon the War Department are complied with. If this be true, is not such a position rank disloyalty?

If Governor Morriss has the right to set up his will against the Federal Government, has not every other citizen equal authority to determine whether he will obey the requisitions of the Government upon him, unless the war is conducted to meet his notions, and the Generals appointed whom he thinks should command our armies? Are not Governors ANDREW and MORRIS carrying out the extreme Southern State rights doctrine, which they have so earnestly condemned, and which is the straight pathway to secessionism? When the Governors of States attempt to coerce the Federal Government to pursue a policy they may dictate, assuming powers delegated to the United States Government by the States, it is as much an act of rebellion as the refusal of the seceding States to reorganize and yield to the National authority.

One of Them.

The Journal of yesterday, referring to those who favored a dissolution of the Union before the war began, says:

That sentiment may have been rubbed out of them in the rough contact of battle, but no man who has ever held it should be trusted with any duty that affects the life and power of the Government.

That sentiment was held by the editor of the Journal and its adherents during the fall of 1860 and the winter of 1860-61. In evidence thereof we quote the following from that paper:

[From the Indianapolis Journal, November 13, 1860.]

They know very well that they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection from any man north of Mason and Dixon's line. We do not believe in resisting any secession movement in the least.

On the 20th of August, 1861, four months after the fall of Sumter, the Journal said "it had seen no reason to change the views it advocated last winter." It was willing that the line between the North and South should be just where South Carolina and her associates should desire it, for it did "not believe in resisting any secession sentiment in the least."

The Journal is consistent in one regard. It says that no man who has ever favored a dissolution of the Union should be trusted with any duty that affects the life and honor of the Government. For this reason the editor of that print keeps out of the army—and studiously avoids any duty that affects the life and power of the Government. The Journal professionally advocates a prosecution of the war because it and its immediate friends can make money out of the miseries of the country, but it could make five dollars or five cents more by reiterating its secession sentiments of 1860-61, it would be advocating the same doctrines now and hereafter.

"A Weighty Tax Bill."

The Journal thinks "that the new revenue bill before the Confederate Congress is a stinger." It takes one fifth of all produce, profit and income. Our disunion neighbor says if we would not think it impertinent, it would like to ask us how much better this tax bill is than the one we are "so constantly denouncing." The Journal pronounced the Montgomery Constitution "about as good a charter of government as could have been devised," but "a weighty tax bill" appears to be one of its results. And in reply to its inquiry we respond that the tax bill of the Confederate Congress alone concerns the people who will be called upon to pay the tribute. It is their business, not ours. We care not whether it is better or worse than ours. We have no

need one thing, however, that the Republican Congress and Administration have closely followed the legislation and policy of the South. If the Confederate tax bill is more onerous than ours, that disparity will not continue longer than the next session of Congress, if the President does not anticipate its action by a "proclamation" to that effect. Think back a little. The Confederate treasury note system was ridiculed by the Republicans, but in a short time "military necessity," or Republican financing, forced a similar policy upon us. Our Government has carried it to a greater extreme than the Confederates. We issue five cent, ten cent, twenty-five cent and fifty cent shillings, they have not yet got into so little a business. We ridiculed the Confederate scrip, and the Journal pronounced the rumor that we should resort to a draft a Democratic lie. Hardly was the ink dry upon the paper that the denial was printed upon before a draft on our part was ordered. The rebels make their troops and the cry goes up from the Republican press, why do we permit the Confederates to get out of us? JAGG DAVIS proclaims a fast and Lincoln follows suit. And so we could go on almost indefinitely and illustrate how closely the party in power follows the rebel lead. And to all our accommodating Republican central organ shouts amen. The Journal charges that we are eager to defeat the Federal tax bill in order that the Government may be defeated without it, and that we are constantly denouncing it. Our neighbor, in these charges, draws strangely upon its imagination. We have never opposed a tax bill, but have ever maintained that it was a necessity to sustain the Government. We have, however, expressed the opinion that the tax law, was unequal and that it discriminated against the agricultural districts of the country. This would not have been if the Republican members of Congress representing those districts had not permitted the shrewd and selfish Yankee Representatives to overreach them. And this much we say further, that if the war debt should ever be repudiated and the tax law repealed, the very party which the Journal now represents, and who have made the public debt twice what it ought to be by their profligacy, will be the most strenuous advocates for repudiation and repeal.

We have received "a card" from DAVID S. GOODING, which he desires us to publish. We will give it a place on Monday, with some comments thereupon.

Our Army Correspondence From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.

To-day has been sufficiently eventful with one phase of army life to interest any of your readers could they have looked in upon it. The movements of such an army are connected with a thousand incidents which do not occur in ordinary soldier life.

Determined on an early start, I got up this morning about daylight intending to take a railroad breakfast and be off in quest of some Indiana regiments which were said to be about five miles off, whom the Postmasters were to visit to-day. My grief commenced at the dining-room door, where Cuffy met me rather indignantly with, "What you want, sir?" "A railroad breakfast, sir," said I. "Don't quit gettin' drunk kind since de railroad don't run no more," was his reply, shutting the door very peremptorily in my face. I could do no better than to wait until common folks got up. Meanwhile, attempting to read the morning news in front of the hotel, I was made the unwilling witness of sorrows which I could not relieve. The night trains had just arrived, burdened as the trains had been for a week with anxious fathers, mothers, wives and children to visit their loved ones whom they expected to meet here.

"Can you tell me where the 95th Ohio is, sir?" said a well dressed, delicately looking a beautiful little girl of about four years, to an officer on the pavement. "Gone out on the Bardonia road about ten miles, yesterday, and moving forward to-day," was the answer. "Is it possible?" was all she replied, the tear started and she turned away to weep and disappointment, and procure a conveyance to follow. She wept no doubt, but she got no conveyance I am sure. She had hardly got out of sight until a hale looking woman with a bonnet and a long white apron, an Irish rebel, asked the same question concerning another Ohio regiment and received substantially the same answer. "Oh, hivin' mon, and sure ye're not trifling with a poor woman who has come to see her dear husband it is, more 'an two hundred miles!"

"No, ma'am, the army moved yesterday, and is moving again to-day."

"And couldn't Mr. Bull have waited a day or two, just? It's hisself and his dandies by he, as he hasn't seen for more'n a twelve month, that has come all this way for to see my own Michael, the poor, dear man. Is he well, do you know? Come along, my boy, we can walk as far as that, and farther, to see him."

All the forenoon I met with such at fery tables and at street corners, and later in the day I met some, five or six miles on the road, returning after an unsuccessful effort to procure conveyances, or to walk the required distance. Among these were a dozen or more men from Henry county, who had abandoned their pursuit after traveling two or three miles.

My own tribulations had only begun when the darkey sent me out from the dining room. In the course of time breakfast was announced, and shortly thereafter I began to hire a horse. It was only a beginning, for at every stable I met with the same answer: "No horse to hire, no horse engaged; wouldn't he go out of the city any how, unless you deposit the price of the horse. Can't risk the uncertainties of a battle." Of course I didn't deposit the money, for the very reason that I wasn't at all confident of my success. I got no lively horse. At last I remembered that the city was under martial law, and that General Dumont was in command of the city; and I doubted not that if I could consider the welfare of the Union in jeopardy by not getting a horse, he would impress one instantly, hence I called at his headquarters and made known my condition. "Rather short of horses, Mr. G., but will sell you one if you are done," said Dumont, that one of his orderlies had a little pony, not much of a riding horse, but the best he could do, which I might have till night, if I would be sure to bring him back. I promised, and was soon on the way, realizing that the pony was a good piece of horse-flesh, for the thing could neither walk nor trot worth a cent.

The orderly had girded a spur on my right foot, which I took to be a hint that it was a necessary part of a ride, hence I attempted to mount my pony's gait by a gentle application thereof, but the brute instead of going faster he stopped stock still and kicked wickedly. Not to be outdone, I kicked too, and shortly I was enjoying a military lunge along Broadway, moving upon the delights of a pony ride, when, all of a sudden, there was a collision between my foot and a bowler, which I understood to be an order to mount, my coming down on knees and nose, like a huge camel, to facilitate this military movement, the necessity of which I can not yet understand. Of course I obeyed orders, and got off somewhat hastily and somewhat in a heap, right here I suppose the laugh comes in, for when I was about to congratulate myself on my proficiency in the manual of horse, I heard a score or more laughing as they had seen something funny. As I had seen nothing of the kind I looked angrily, I felt opposed to it. In the midst of the laugh and much louder a stentorian voice cried out, "Parson, is that you?" If that teamster, sitting so complacently on his mule, thinks there was anything disrespectful in my gait "Of course it is," he must remember that it is not military to talk to military men when going through important military performances.

I brushed the dust off my knee, which the ground had somehow hit (the horse is there yet), and mounted pony, a wiser if not a happier man, and consented to compromise on a dog trot of just three miles and a half an hour. It was, after all, a commendable gait, for I passed several squads of stragglers, who seemed to be doing their best, to say nothing of hundreds who were lying in the wayside shade. In less than two hours I had made five miles, and pony seemed as fierce as ever. Here I met a man returning from the army. They had camped last night eleven miles out and had started at three this morning, and were probably at least twelve miles ahead and traveling at about the rate of three miles an hour, and moreover there was skirmishing in

front. At this I yelped. I was gaining a half a mile an hour on him, and could catch up in twenty-four hours, if he persisted in going, could hold out. But pony was due at headquarters at night, and then should the skirmish result in a rout, pony might get captured, for he would be an unwise beast to trust to a horse in the front of Morgan's horse, and then General Dumont's orderly would be without a horse. In short, I "lost faced, and here I am."

If any of your readers has a good horse or a fine mule which he wishes to invest, tell him to send him by express to this individual.

T. A. G.

Where are we Drifting?

It is well, occasionally, to recur to original landmarks to see where we are drifting; and with that view we publish some extracts from the Declaration of Independence and from the Constitution of the United States:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; claiming for us from the rights of the people of other States, a privilege of taxation.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Art. 1, Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Art. 1, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power—

• • • to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof.

Art. 1, Sec. 9. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Freedom of Speech—Abolition Devices to suppress it.

We take the following from the Metropolitan Record, Archbishop Hicoms's organ:

It is a favorite device of some people now days to endeavor to shut up a man who disagrees with them by accusing him of secessionism. It is an easy way of getting rid of an opponent that one can not answer; it is far easier than convincing an opponent—in fact it is "as easy as lying." But is a man a secessionist because he desires peace, or deprecates subjugation, or intimates that personal liberty was lessened by the war? Is a secessionist because he is not bound to the discrepancies in official reports, or the short comings of Government, the incompetency of a General, or the blunders of a statesman? Is he a secessionist because he is more shocked by the wrongs and conquests taking the place of fellow citizens in this republic, because he wishes for no such Union as that of Ireland with England, or Poland with Russia, on this broad continent? Is he a secessionist because he is alive to the wickedness and absurdity of enslaving white men to set negroes free? Is a man a secessionist who does not believe our Government infallible, our army invincible and our resources illimitable? Is it secessionism to hint that our Southern brethren are human beings still, that they have rights which it would be dangerous to disregard, and feelings it would be wise to take into account? Is it secessionism to say that they are brave and wary, or to doubt that they are so destitute and despising as it is the fashion to represent them? Is it secessionism to shrink from taxation, to wish that our Government was more ready in dealing with the people, more desirous in relieving them from the horrors of suspense, more chary of interfering with the liberty of the press and freedom of speech, more economical of public money? Is it secessionism to long for a day when these people have no conception, for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, on the good old guarantees that satisfied the men of '76?

What better are we than they, or what better is the negro now than he was in their day, that he should be made a bone of contention between the sections, a wedge to split up the republic? Our Revolutionary Fathers never thought of relegating negroes into equality with white men; their sense of right was shocked by their exclusion from political privileges that it was by the exclusion of the idiotic, and they were right, for, in the case of the latter, inferiority of intellect is judged upon the place in the social ladder below the level of the race, why is not the same cause sufficient to place an inferior race below the level of a superior?

Is belief in this secessionism? We think not, but we have heard much of secessionism for less. It would be well, therefore, to know what constitutes secessionism. It would be well to know if men are to be dubbed secessionists because they do not think as Government thinks, or as every individual member of the Government, from the Secretary of State down to the lowest patrolman in a police district, thinks. For this is what we are coming to. Meet abolitionists, or as they prefer to be called just now, emancipationists, where you will, and present your right to think for yourself, to criticize with your lips what you condemn in your heart; proceed on the assumption that your right to differ from them is as sacred as their right to differ from you; refuse to accept their views as an article of your political creed, and they discern at once that you are a secessionist.

In our opinion, it is not wise to banish about reckless secession. Drastically the Government should never be accused, for in a land like ours, under a Government elected like ours, to say that the people are disloyal is to say that the Government is unworthy.

The Reverend Beecher on Loyalty.

The Reverend Beecher is the man who in these days of ill pressed, turned God's pulpits into political hustings on last Sabbath evening, and led the lambs of his flock the bread of life after this fashion:

"There can be only two parties—those who uphold the rebels, and those who stand by the President. I know it is said the President is not the Government; that the Constitution is the Government; that a dead sheepskin parchment the Government should never be accused, for in a land like ours, under a Government elected like ours, to say that the people are disloyal is to say that the Government is unworthy."

What a dead sheepskin parchment the Government should never be accused, for in a land like ours, under a Government elected like ours, to say that the people are disloyal is to say that the Government is unworthy."

It is true there are some few craven and some few fawns among us possessing no proper sense of the inestimable value of this right. Those who would tolerate the suppression of free speech, even in a secessionist fanatic like Wendell Phillips, are not sufficiently in sympathy with the great American heart to understand that the right about whose infringement they talk with such dissonant can even in any real danger in this country. It is only men of feeble courage and a feeble sense of justice that can have an apprehension on this score. All other American citizens know that they will exercise this inalienable right of free speech as freely as they breathe the air. There need be no fears that freedom of political action is in any real danger from Government interference.

The Liberty of the Negroes Incompatible with that of the Whites.

We invite the attention of the reader to the following extract from the great speech of HENRY CLAY, delivered in the United States Senate on the 9th of February, 1839:

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulse of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity, to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and in subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

High Taxes in Western Virginia—Farmers who come into Wheeling to the slave's office.

High Taxes in Western Virginia—Farmers who come into Wheeling to the slave's office. On the 1st of the month of February, 1862, a large number of the farmers of this section of the State came into Wheeling to the slave's office to pay their taxes. This is in consequence of the \$20,000 levy for the soldiers' bounty. As a general thing the tax is paid willingly, and very few are found grumbling.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

MEDICAL.

Nervous Debility

Or Spermatorrhea, is positively incurable by ANY means but those I advocate. Before commencing J. V. treatment, learn how the writer actually CURED himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post paid, superscribed envelope to Box 176, Charleston, Mass. c4-d4w3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue will be in their offices, in New & Talbot's Block, at the hours of from 7 to 8 o'clock A. M. and from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. each day, for the transaction of the business pertaining to their office. Persons whose business requires a license and who have not filed their application to that effect are requested to call at the hours aforesaid to save trouble and expense.

L. M. PHIPPS,
JOHN B. STUMPH.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3, 1862.—c4-41w

HATS AND CAPS.

ISAAC DAVIS
Will open Monday, October 6th
A new and splendid stock of
Hats and Caps,
At No. 15 Pennsylvania street, between Old-Fellows' Hall and the Postoffice.

ATTORNEYS.

HENDRICKS & HORD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office—Etna Building.

GROCERIES.

MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Old Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Butter, Cheese, and Dried Beef;

200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;

200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;

400 PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and Mackerel;

500 BARRELS Refined Sugar;

300 BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;

500 BAGS Java Coffee;

200 BAGS Roasted Coffee;

200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong Tea;

ASLICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;

CORNDIE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soap, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a general assortment of groceries, in store and for sale by

RUGER & CALDWELL,

68 East Washington street.

Freedom of Political Action.

Grave apprehensions have arisen, within the last day or two, of an attempt to stifle political discussion and suppress the free expression of political action which the people of this country have always heretofore enjoyed, and without which the form of popular elections would be a bitter and degrading mockery. It is incredible that we are in any such danger. It is incredible that the Government would meditate, or that a manly and courageous people would for a single day submit to any abridgement of the freedom of election, or of the free canvassing necessary for placing the questions in issue fairly before the people. The American people would dishonor their manhood and their lineage if they were capable of suppressing these rights in serious danger. We all know, from sympathy with each other, that before these rights can be crushed among a people trained as we have been, every street in our towns, and every valley and hillside cultivated by our hardy yeomanry, would run with the blood of determined men.

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